

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

## ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1858.

One of the most sensible, best expressed, and best reasoned speeches made in the Senate, on the case of Com. Paulding and Gen. Walker, was made by Senator Pearce, of Maryland. It touched the true points, and expressed the true doctrines. He condemnriety of precedents how such attempts had always been resisted by this government. and proved how necessary it was for the same course to be pursued in all similar cases. He left the matter of how far Com. Paulding may have, with the best and most tions, or how far the President may have gone in carrying out the spirit of our neutrality laws, for due consideration, after an examination of all the official documents, and in case of a trial of the one, or a review of the course of the other, and concluded his remarks by saying :-

"Shall we not grant to poor, weak Nicaragua the same measure of justice which we exacted of haughty England? What reason is there why we should make war upon the one Power, why we should take offence with the strong and mighty English nation, and indict her officers, her employees, and her agents for violating our neutrality laws, and yet turn a deaf ear to the complaints of Nicaragua, when she points us to bodies of men, armed and equipped, within our limits, and starting in steamboats from one of our ports, organizing their men on board those vessels as soon as they got out of sight of land, proceeding directly to their peaceful territory-that territory which, at least, should it so-and immediately commencing the hostilities which were the original object of their

concerted action here? It is as clear a case as ever the sun of heaven shone upon. I know not whether the instructions of the President have been transcended or not. I do say, however, that I thank him sincerely for having exerted his power to the utmost within lawful limits; and if he has transcended, and if Captain Paulding has transcended, the authority of the Government, I will be to that fault a little blind. I know it has been said of old, that we applaud the treason while we despise the traitor. I take the converse, and say that I may condemn a transaction, or I may admit the illegality of a transaction, while I applaud the spirit with which it was conducted, and the motive which prompt-

A letter is said to have been written by the and acts of Commodore Paulding in the capture of Walker and his followers on Nicaraguan territory, and to their extradition therefrom, nor to a waiver on the part of Nicaragua of any complaint, if any she had, arising now in proper hands. It seems that it was kosah and Mortiniere. The enemy attemptfrom the acts of Commodore Paulding; but sold at a country auction many years ago, the position is taken in that letter that there and bought with some other books, for a few has been no violation of interntional law by the Commodore. The Minister states that Punta Arenas, where Walker was captured, is a sandy beach, nearly uninhabited, and occupied only by one or two fishermen's huts -That Walker and his men did not leave the States as peaceful emigrants to Nicaragua, but as a military expedition, to invade her territory and to carry on war therein, as was proved by the military organization and attitude assumed by them immediately after landing at Punta Arenas. That Walker and his followers were outlaws and banditti, and as such to be considered, like pirates, as enemies to the capture of pirates within the territory of a foreign and independent sovereign State, by the naval force of another friendly power, is perfectly sanctioned by the practice of all civilized nations, and is lawful, and even a duty, provided the place where the capture is cifeeted is uninhabited, or nearly so, there being no authorities or public force sufficient to arrest the pirates. He contends that outlaws and bandits engaged in carrying on war, without the sanction or authority of any government against a sovereign and independent nation or people, are justly assimilated to pirates, and subject to be arrested by the navy of any friendly power within the territory of another sovereign and independent State when the place is uninhabited.

Senator Hunter has consented to deliver the oration on the occasion of the insuguration of the equestrian statue of Washington, on the 22d of February, at Richmond .-Messra. Hope and Thompson have also consented to recite odes on one of the most interesting occasions in the history of Virginia. There will be a general regret that Mr. Rives has felt himself compelled to decline enlisting his elequence in the same

The Bank of the Valley in Virginia has declared a dividend of 41 per cent. for the last six months-42 per cent. of which will be paid to Stockholders, or their representatives, on or before the 15th inst., the remaining 1 per cent. being retained to pay the bonus to the Commonwealth.

Both the Savannah Republican and the New Orleans Bulletin deny the existence of the pretended "sympathy" for Walker and his fillibustering schemes, in those cities, and in the South. They say, the people cannot be misled in this matter by the politicians.

We are indebted to Thos. N. Welch, the State Senator from the Madison district, for copies of public documents. The total debt of the State of Pennsylvania

on the 1st of December, 1857, is set down at Mr. Hart's statue of Henry Clay, now under his hands, at Florence, it is said, will be

speedily completed. The amount of specie taken from New

go, was \$465,198.

ecuted, are not believed.

The carelessness of parents in leaving young children alone in rooms where there is THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. fire is often painfully illustrated. We clip the following instance from the New Brunswicker of the 8th inst:-

"Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Moorhouse, Fulton arrived out on the 26th. residing near the Mile-Run, desiring to attend the services at the Liberty street M. E. Church, locked their two small children (about three and five years of age) up in a room in which there was a small stove or furnace, and left them alone. About halfpast seven o'clock, the children in their plays upset the stove on the floor, which of course set fire to the room. The children cried out lustily in their fright and vain endeavors to get out of the room, which noise came to the ears of a boy, a son of David Voorhees, living near, who rescued them by breaking open a window and pulling them out. The neighbors hearing the alarm soon rallied and put out the flames after the floor and ceiling were badly burned, but before they damaged the other parts of the house."

The intelligence from Europe is quite encouraging. The Bank of England had reduced its rate of interest to 8 per cent., and it was expected to be brought down ed, in toto, the expedition of Walker, as to 6 within a fortnight. The bank bulagainst law and justice-showed from a va- lion had accumulated very largely. Improvement continued progressive in the north dant at Hamburg at easier rates, after next day to Cawnpore, escorted with flying of Europe also, and money was now abunthe serious crisis so lately experienced, while the Bank of Prussia had reduced its discounts to 62 @72 per cent. The report of the cotton market is again decidedly favora- pour in. patriotic intentions, transcended his instruc- | ble, and it is thought that the low rates for money would soon cause a revival in all branches of business. Consols were steady and firm at 93 1@931.

The report of the State Comptroller of New York, does not give a very encouraging account of the financial affairs of the State. There is a deficiency in the current revenue, great loss of life and property. and, as things now go, it will amount to \$698,876. The revenue from the canal fund dent Buchanan's Kansas sentiments in the is insufficient to meet the interest on the debt. The whole canal debt is \$25,166,289. The whole debt of the State is \$31,671,944, more, it is believed, than the aggregate debt of the United States. The total taxation of the State is \$15,166,309, not quite double that of the city of New York. The school fund of the State is \$2,526,392

The enfranchisement of the serfs was one of the many projects of the late Czar of Rus- pounds, and a reduction of the rate of intersia, and of his predecessor, Alexander, once est to six per cent. was anticipated within a contemplated, but never executed. Since the fortnight. have been peaceful as far as we could make accession of the present Czar, it has been more than once reported that he was taking up the | casier rates. scheme in earnest, and preparing to carry out the emancipation. But little attention, count on bills of exchange to 62 percent., and however, has been given to the matter in this on loans to 74. part of the world, for it was not supposed that it would be seriously prosecuted and effected. But the last arrival from Europe brings a document which permits no further unbelief upon the subject.

The Baltimore American of yesterday, says:--"We learn from Annapolis that our reporter was in error as to the precise action of the Maryland House of Delegates on the Message. The Message was received, and is now in the possession of the House, the motion of Mr. Magruder being to lay it on the table without reading. This course was pursued, and we learn it will probably be taken Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, which up and discussed this morning. The Senate time last year, of fourteen million pounds. is not confined to an approval of the conduct also adjourned immediately on its reception, laying it on the table without reading

A copy of the first folio of Shakspeare's plays (1623) has been met with in a carpenter's shop near Maidenhead, England, and is shillings, by the present owner. A copy of Spenser's works, folio, 1613, which formerly was the property of one of the greatest poets of that day, has also turned up in the same neighborhood, together with the second edition of the notorious production of Philip Stubbs, "The Anatomy of Abuses."

It is stated in the New Orleans Crescent, that the sugar crop of Louisiana for 1857, will be from 225,000 to 250,000 hhds., against about 75,000 hhds. in 1856. Prices are, of course, much lower than last year; but, nevhuman race. Mr. Yrissarri contends that the ertheless, planters will realize about \$2,000, from that of 1856, while consumers will also twelve thousand. The sick and wounded, 000 more from the crop of this season than

> Mr. Wm. S. Martin has been elected to the chair of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, in the University of North Carolina. Mr. Martin is a Master of Arts in the University of Virginia, and was Professor of Chemistry in Washington College, in Pennsylvania, at the time of his election to the vacant chair in the North Carolina Univer-

The wires of the National Telegraph Line, running from New York to New Orleans, a distance of about two thousand miles, were connected through on Friday night, and a large number of messages transmitted to and from each city, direct, and without the aid of "repeaters." No similar feat, it is believed, was ever performed in this country or in Eu-

Great Salt Lake City is laid out on a magnificent scale. It is four miles in length by three in breadth; the streets running at right angles, and 132 feet wide, with sidewalks 20 feet in width. Each building contains an acre and a quarter of land; and a stream of pure water running through the city is made, by an ingenious plan, to flow on each side of every street, and to irrigate every lot.

A proposition, we learn, will be brought before the Legislature to purchase the late hill's substitute, passed the Senate on Tues-John B. Martin's picture of John Marshall, for the State. We hope the proposition will meet with favor. It is altogether the most perfect picture and the most life like representation of the illustrious Chief that has ever been taken.

Mr. Boggs, an English gentleman whose name has long held honorable place among electricians, has devised a plan by which even | follows: the electric current may be quickened and the speed of the electric telegraph stimulated a thousand fold, by steam!

have already been raised, and put out on in- of both Houses, fill, pro tempore, the vacancy terest, for the purchase of Mount Vernon. Two hundred thousand dollars is the sum demanded for land and buildings.

Benjamin Woods, tried in Washington, last week, for the murder of a colored man named Samuel Brown, in September last, York on Saturday, for Europe, by the Ara- has been found guilty of manslaughter.

Rev. Dr. John Knox, an old and esteemed The assertions made by Donnelly of his clergyman in New York, died last week, below zero, and in several localities in the on the St. Louis Cathedral being 286 feet innocence of the crime for which he was ex- from injuries received by a fall a few days city from two to three degrees below.—Alb. high, while the summet of Trinity, New bugs, &c." So says an experienced and suc- and a happy home. Very respectfully.

Arrival of the Steamer Africa.

arrived here about noon to day, from Liver-The English bank rate had been reduced

to 8 per cent. Later news from India had been received. Lucknow has been relieved after severe fighting. The insurgents had also been defeated at various other points.

Sir Colin Campbell had been slightly wounded, but would forthwith proceed to subdue Oude. All alarm, however, for the safety of the garrison and outposts there had ceased.

No failures of consequence had occurred in England since the previous advices. A better feeling prevailed under the banks' reduction of the rates, but the markets had been suspended for two days by the Christmas holidays.

It was said that the English and French government were trying to settle the difficulty between Spain and America in regard to the frigate Fenelana.

American securities are generally unchanged. The Bank of Prussia had reduced its rates

of discount to 61 per cent. The garrison at Lucknow was relieved on the 19th of November. The women and children and the wounded were conveyed the at various points, but invariably defeated them. Reinforcements also continued to

Twenty-four members of the royal family were executed at Delhi. The British and continental news is gene-

rally unimportant. The British exports during November show a great falling off. A further reduction of the French army

has been decided upon. The earthquake at Naples was less serious than at first stated, but it was attended with

The London Times, in speaking of Presimessage, says that there is a cautious balance and anxious determination to right himself on the question, and he succeeds not amiss, but the propping up is too transparent.

Financial accounts from all quarters are encouraging. No failures of consequence had occurred anywhere. T. B. Coddington & Co., iron merchants in the American trade, had resumed.

The bullion in the Bank of England shows ten millions seven hundred and fifty thousand

The latest telegraph advices from Hamburg were cheering, money being abundant at

The Bank of Prussia had reduced the dis-

The London Railway share market was steady, Liverpool ditto, and advancing. Cotton closed buoyant with an upward tendency. Trade at Manchester was more active, but without improvement in prices. It was believed, however, that the reduction in the rate of interest would have an early and favorable effect on all branches of business. The reduction was not generally known until the business of the week had closed. At London the reduction had been acted upon question of the reception of the Governor's in advance, and consols closed without variation. The joint stock banks had reduced the

interest on deposits to six per cent. The board of trade returns for the eleven months, ending with November, show an increase in exports, as compared with the same

FROM INDIA -The advices from India are mportant. Lucknow was captured by the British forces on the 17th. The fighting commenced on the 13th, when two guns were captured and part of Jellahad destroyed .-On the 15th, after a contest of two hours, Sir Colin Campbell succeeded in occupying Deled to recover the position a few hours subsequently, but were repulsed with heavy loss. On the 16th, the commander in chief advanced across the canal and took Secunda Bagh, after an obstinate struggle. The heavy artillery then opened on Samuch for three hours, and the position was carried after an obstinate light. Early on the 17th, communications were opened with the barracks. A long cannonade commenced, and the "mess house" was carried by assault at 3 o'clock. and the troops pushed on and occupied the

Montremahal before dark. is said to have been only four officers killed

and forty wounded. The loss of the rebels is not stated. Sir Collin Campbell's attacking force numbered women and children were sent from Lucknow to Campore under escort.

Reinforcements were daily arriving, and all alarm for the garrison and outposts had There has been no regular market since the sailing of the Atlantic. The condition of

the Liverpool markets is given as follows. Cotton-Sales of the week 40,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were taken for speculation and 4 000 bales for export. Prices advanced 1(a 2 early in the week but closed at an advance of only 1. The tendency, how ever, was to a further advance and the market closed active. Orleans fair 6; middling 6; Mobile fair 61; Upland fair 64; middling Stock in part, 387,000, of which 107,000

bales are American cotton. Breadstuffs .- The market is quiet at about former rates. Flour was generally dull. Wheat quiet, Corn closed quiet. Provisions dull. Reef is dull, but general-

ly unchanged. Pork and bacon are dullbacon 50s(254s.
London Markets.—Baring Brothers' circular quotes sugar buoyant at 6d(als advance. Coffee is easy. Tea is firmer .-

Breadstuffs are dull. here have been reduced by the bank to 8 7 ct.

The Lieut. Governorship. office of Lieut. Governor, known as Mr. Cogday by a considerable majority. There is no doubt of its passage in the House. The bill elections by the people, and concludes as

"When there shall be a vacancy in the of-Commissioners of the Board of Public Works. during the session of the General Assembly, Upwards of seventy-five thousand dollars the General Assembly may, by the joint vote in such office, until said vacancy is filled in spired lips. - Rich. Whig.

the manner herein provided." We may expect, therefore, in a few days, to see Wm. L. Jackson, esq., re-elected to the post of Lieutenant Governor of Virginia. -Petersburg Dem.

in this latitude this winter. Between six which is 1,300 feet. Louisville has thereand seven o'clock in the morning the ther fore the deepest well in the world, and the wash it cleanly, and then rub on the fleshy mometer on Troy road marked eight degrees tailest steeple in the United States, the cross part a good supply of finely ground black Argus, Saturday.

"The Corruption Fund."

New York, Jan. 10 .- The steamer Africa hind the scenes at Washington, though to what extent can only be conjectured. At a pool, with dates to the 26th ult. The steamer recent investigation, for instance, of the affairs of the Middlesex Manufacturing Com- its origin,-N. Y. Journal of Commerce. pany, it is reported to have been proved that \$87,000 had been paid to secure the passage

of the tariff act of 1857, while Lawrence, Stone & Co. owed them \$227,000. No wonder they suspended. Of course, where this company paid \$87,000, other companies must have been called upon to bleed somewhat in proportion to the capital, and many of them, no doubt, have done so. \$500,000 it may safely be assumed, was under rather than over the amount of black mail thus levied for the protection of a single interest in a single bill.

Within a year or two, these transactions have been done so openly, that they have leaked out into the papers, and provoked some kind of investigation from Congress. A few names of those more notoriously and palpably thus engaged, were brought out and properly disposed of. But the impression is general, that so wide spread was the corruption, that it would have been attempting what was impracticable to have gone more deeply into investigations of this nature, or to have reported more names.

The fact, however, is clear, that somebod gets enormous sums regularly levied by way of black mail, regularly drawn from the pockets of various companies, for special legisla Railroads and manufacturing empaespecially, are fleeced handsomely --Half or two-thirds may go to lobby agents, but the presumption is strong, from transac-tions which have come to light, that the rest gues directly to the purchase of votes. This is a very expensive piece of business.

To the companies it ought to be ruinous. Any set of manufacturers ought to fail that will pay \$87,000 for special legislation in their behalf. They pay ready money to cor-ru:t the country. They employ men to cheat for them, and no wonder that they get themselves cheated in turn. They poison the chalice, and by mistake drink of the poisoned bowl. Their retribution is just. The whole safety of the country depends on such schemes being, in some way, destructive to their originators. The more money such companies make, the more bold, as corrupting agents, do they become. Let alternate sections of land be lobbied through the two Houses of Congress for a rotten Rallroad company one year, and they will beg for the alternate section next. No, not bey, but bribe with the very wealth acquired by the first success. Let a particular article of manufacture be thus specially protected by bought votes, and it will only produce the proffer of

higher prices. There are some members of Congress who have become very rich, some in sections of western lands, some in Railroad stocks, and some even in ready cash, besides fat jobs and offices and appointments that others have secured. This has been a great source of ruin to manufacturing companies; instead of employing their capital to lower the price of production, they have used it to raise the price of the article through the tariff. This one great reason that while Railroad stocks have dropped so suddenly, their ready money and their lands and their stocks were freely bestowed on members of Congress .-It would be the best wish for the country. that all such companies might be utterly ruined, and the whole thing understood to be what it unquestionably is, a losing busi-

But all of this kind of bribery and corruption is expensive, not only to the company who bribe, but to the government thus subverted. It is the nation that has to pay miserable impostors, whose subsequent his for all the corruption and the profits made on it by all the parties implicated. We are as if there was no form of folly or implety all taxed in tariff or in the absorption of the public lands, to corrupt and destroy our own government to put in office a set of men who will as regularly barter away all our dearest rights and liberties for money, as Mexico has thus been sold time and ugain, or as the old Roman government was sold to the general who would bribe the soldiers most largely .- Phila. Ledger.

The Executive.

The truth is, the Executive branch of the Government has swallowed up the others, and that is the reason why the Representatives of the people employ their whole time in President-making. They look to the President as to an absolute monarch, for rewards tion. and punishments. By him, and not by the The British loss in the several engagements | people, they hope to rise. Col. Crockett was in the habit of calling Gen. Jackson "the Government." "While other people were learning to cross their t's and dot their i's.' said Crockett, "I and the 'Government' were fighting the Indians; and that is the reason why we spell no better." Judge Douglas has tallen into the same habit, and speaks of the "administration now in possession of the federal government," thereby completely ignoring the constitution, which divides the Government into three departments, Legislative, Executive and Judicial. All this is the work of the se-called modern Democracy. In the days of the old Republican party, it was the aim of the leaders, Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, &c., to reduce the power of the Executive, or at least to hold it in check. Their doctrine was, "power is always steading from the many to the few." The ancient federal ists, on the contrary, continually sought to strengthen the central power. (?) In this they have been so closely followed by the modern representatives of the Federal party, that Congress is no longer anything more than a name. In his famous Hanover speech, Mr. Clay made the following remarks on this subject:

"Modern Democracy has reduced the Federal theory of a strong and energetic Executive to practical operation. It has turned from the people and their representatives, the natural allies of genuine Democracy, to the Executive; and, instead of vigilance, jealousy Money Market .- Consols 931 @931 for and distrust, has given to that department account. Money slightly easier. The rates all its confidence and made to it a virtual surrender of all the powers of the government. The recognized maxim of royal infallibility is transplanted from the British The bill in reference to the vacancy in the | monarchy into modern American Democraey, and the President can do no wrong .-The new school adopts, modifies, changes, renounces, renews opinions, at the pleasure of the Executive. The sum of the whole is, action, in which one of the Glasgow Banks doubt of its passage in the flouse. The bill provides for the filling of vacancies by the that there is but one power, one control, one was concerned. "Not many years since, General Assembly, in the office of Lieutenant will in the State. All is concentrated in the says the writer, "a certain gentleman became General Assembly, in the omee of Lieutenant President. He directs, orders, commands indebted to one of these banks to the exof Public Works, and in the representation the whole machinery of the government. One tent of several hundred thousand pounds; when of this State in Congress, in the mode, under sole will predominates in and commands this he was hauled up, it was found that he had the same penalties and subject to the same vast community. If this is not practical desregulations as are prescribed for the general potism, I am incapable of defining it. The his life' to the extent of thirdebt, upon which source of legislative power is no longer to be they, of course, pay a very heavy annual tax. President. How is it possible for public littime after, and told one of the managers. I fice of Lieut. Governor, Attorney General, or erty to be preserved and the constitutional am offered a lucrative situation in Sierra Le distribution of power among the departments one, but you know if I go out there, the polmaintained, unless the Executive career be jey will be viriated; however, I must go, as checked and restrained?"

Never were truer words uttered by unin-

Deepest Well in the World. The Louisville (Ky.) Courier says that the artesian well of the Messrs. Dupout, of that city, has now reached the depth of 1,900 feet. It adds :- "This is the deepest well

York, is only 264 feet."

As this disgusting compound of sensuality, Once in a great while, we get a tolerable insight into certain transactions going on be- despotism, and ferociousness, is continually Year's Day, were not a little marred by the

> gentleman pretended to be decyphering the | in a truly artistic manner. portunity to copy it. It was returned to the sion, during the day. said, by Joseph Smith, Jr., in the bank of Year's day. tention. Smith and his followers selected I. Times. intending and directing the temple should be built there. Two hundred composed the first settlement. They called their book the Golden Bible." Smith founded a bogus

Kirtland, Onto, as their "city of refuge," by inspiration, as the blasphemer said, -the Lord Bank, which of course failed, and he found it necessary to move farther West. Tutther has been the disastrous progress of these tory is known to the world. It would seem which some human being will not embrace. are the natural fruits of this conspiracy which is troubling the whole land. Smith was evertiken with the judgment of God, and died a miserable death. Young is probably destined to a similar end,"

Democratic Sentiment in the West. Onto.-The following despatch was receiv-

ed in this city on Saturday: "Columnus, January 8, 1858.—"The De-mocratic Caucus of the Members of the Onio Legislature has unanimously agreed upon from this State to vote against the admission

instructions of which it speaks will pass in and it is its bounden duty, to ask what the Legislature by a vote hearly, if not quite their objects are in arming themselves; and

unanimous. Indana.—Another despatch on Saturday announced that the State Convention of the Democratic party, which met at Indianapolis to infer that the purpose is not peaceful exon the 8th instant, had adopted resolutions sustaining the policy of the Administration with respect to Kansas and her admission into the Union. Later advices, however, indicate that the Convention adopted at least one resolution adverse to that policy, inasmuch as it declares that no state should be admitted unless the Constitution under which admission is sought, has been first submitted to a "fair expression of the popular will."-

The following despatch was received from Indianapolis late on Saturday: "Resolutions were passed endersing the Cincinnati platform, sustaining the Administration, and also the following: "Resolved, That we are still in favor of the great doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and that by a practical application of that doctrine the people of a State or Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting at the ballot-box any constitution that may be framed for their government; and, therefore, no Territory should be admitted into the Union as a State without a fair expression of the will of the people being first had upon the constitution accompanying the application for admission."

The despatch adds that this resolution was passed by a vote in the Convention of 378 ayes to 115 noes, and was subsequently made unanimous; and that three-fourths of the people sustain the course of Senator Douglas.

A Curtous Bank Transaction.

The editor of the Belfast (Ireland) Journal has availed himself of the columns of the London Times, to expose an extraordinary transfound in the Capitol, but in the palace of the This gentleman called on the bank somecannot starve.' What, then, was to be done? The same man is now comfortably living on the continent, on an annuity granted him by this bank, which annuity, added to the premium of insurance, forms a nice little item in the expenses of the establishment."

A country friend sends us the following now known to us in the world. The next recipe for curing Bacon so as to prevent any Yesterday was the coldest day experienced depth is the well at Grenelle, near Paris, injury from skippers: "In taking your meat out of the pickle tub, before hanging it up pepper. This is a sovereign remedy against will meet with a hearty welcome—a healthy ARDENER WANTED.—Wanted pepper. cessful Bacon-curer .- Charlottescille Adv.

Broadway Mendicants.

The festivities and brightness of New thrusting itself upon public attention, it great numbers of beggars, who availed themcircumstances in which it originated. We selves of the general hilarity to make their burried from house to house, were beset by "Rev. Solomon Spaulding, a graduate of swarms of importunate little mendicants, Dartmouth College, was distinguished for a | who had the perseverance of sturdy veterans lively imagination, and a love for history - in their business. These little creatures tie lived in a part of Ohio abounding with abounded in all the principal streets and avemounds and the ruins of old forts, and took | nues; but it was in Broadway where all much interest in the study of these antiquities. | beggardom held high carnival, and strove to To beguile his hours of retirement, he con- excite sympathy by the exhibitions of woe ceived the idea of giving a historical sketch and wretchedness. There was one particuof the lost race, about which there was so lar style of appeal which was specially momuch mystery. It was of course a fanciful nopolized by the Chinamen, who are wonderundertaking, giving wide scope for the exer- ful experts in the arts of mendicity. One cise of imagination, and tempting him to in- of them coiled himself up on the sunny pavedulge in an antique style while describing ment with a placard attached to him, on ancient things. The Old Testament contain- which was inscribed, "This Chinaman is ing the most ancient books in the world, he starving;" while a short distance from him found it convenient to imitate its style. He was another of his countrymen with a paper therefore hunched out at will into the region | before him, on which was written in perfectof free historical romance. This was in ly good English, "I am starving;" from 1812. His neighbors, hearing of the pro- which we should infer that starving for a gress of his enrious work, would come to his living was rather a prosperous business, for house, and hear portions of it read. It there is always at least one Chinaman on claimed to have been written by one of the the sidewalk of Broadway in that condition. lost nation, to have been recovered from the When one of them goes home to his rice and earth, and was christened with the title of chop-sticks, he is probably relieved by a part-'Manuscript Found." This self amusing ner, who takes his place and enacts his part

mysteries of the disinterred manuscript, and | The weather was so warm and genial that regularly reported progress to his neighbors. it was no wonder the poor and miserable ply to introduce and "blow over" them as From the classes and from ancient history should take the opportunity of coming out he introduced many uncouth and unaccus- from their wretched holes to bask in the sunomed names, which awakened curiosity .- shine. But there was no occasion for them Mr. S. removed to Pattsburg, and found a to make such an estentatious display of their friend in the person of an editor, to whom infirmities in the crowded highway as they he showed his manuscript. The editor was did on New Year's. Every miserable pauper pleased, borrowed it, kept it, and offered to in the city who had any bodily infirmity, apprint it, if Mr. S. would make out a suitable peared to have come into Broadway to exhititle page. He promised also to make it a bit it for the purpose of gain. Men with source of profit. Mr. S. declined any such stumps of arms, deformed children, and use of it. Sydney Rigdon, who has since Ethiopians without legs, were there in great activity of the sentiment-makers congregated figured so largely among the Mormons, was force; and dirty-faced drabs, with consump. at this point, on all points affecting the interthen employed in the editor's printing office: tive children, hired for the occasion, made ests of their case. They originate all the he inspected the manuscript, and had an op- attacks on the gay throng, without intermis-

author, who died in 1816. But the influence | The well-dressed and sedate policemen, he had unwittingly originated, did not die who were unusually numerous in Broadway, with him. There is no doubt that Rigdon did not appear to think it was any business took a copy of the whole or a part of the of theirs to see that the sidewalks were manuscript. He appeared in Palmyra, N. not incumbered by squalid beggars and Y., in 1828, working at his trade. About starving Chinamen The lazzaroni of King this time there began to be talk of certain Bomba never had a freer license to disport mysterious "plates" being found in that their raggedness in the sunshine of Naples, Government after the fashion described above region. They had been discovered, it was than our Broadway beggars enjoyed on New and forthwith a Virginia sympathiser,

the Erie Canal, near Palmyra. Here Smith | If these poor creatures were as needy as and Rig ion conspired to start the fraud, they appeared to be, if they were starving Sinth was a man of low cunning, vulgar and land homeless, then they should have been sensual in his habits, a fitting accomplice for immediately taken care of and sent to the and all that sort of thing. He is a cute an Rigdon, both ready to execute any falsehood. Alms house, and the character of the city Joe was to be set up as a leader, and to as- saved from the disgrace of permitting the sume the title of Prophet. It was given sick and feeble poor to perish in the streets out that Joe was engaged in translating the in the midst of plenty. But, if they were prove of no more avail than a cortain of plates. This was in 1829 Some followers imposters or beggars by profession, who were obtained, chiefly the ignorant and choose to beg rather than work, they were vicious, and the dishonest, who had no char- equally entitled to the attentions of the Po- parties, which, by the by, succeeded in "isl acter to lose. They called themselves the lace, and should have been committed to pri-Church of the Latter Day Saints, and or- son as vagabonds. Our public streets, espeganized at Manchester under Joe Smith, who cially upon holidays, ought to be kept free that a few years ago the Virginia Legis issued an edition of 1 200 copies of the "Book from such disgusting objects as starving Chi- ture passed resolves instructing the Senatof Mormon," at Palmyra. Some three or namen, who make permanent locations on of the State and requesting the Virgin four seemingly respectable men of that re- the sidewalks, and obstruct the travel of such members of Congress to vote for a repeal gion joined them, which attracted more at a crowded thoroughfare as Broadway .- N. the duty on railroad iron-which legislate

The Right of Expatriation.

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, entertains and gives utterance, in the halls of Congress, Northwestern railroad speculations, and d to some curious notions respecting the right citizen of one country has to throw off his can make him," with instructions to "put allegiance to the Government, and seek a through." He accomplished his purpose residence in another. He says Walker had which, however, in turn, accomplished in the right to take his musket on his shoulder, | ing here. and go to the President, Secretary of War, | Happening to know the facts of these is or District Attorney, and tell them he means | cases well, we publish them for the benefit to wage war against Nicaragua. "If one those who might otherwise be "taken in" dred have the same right." There is a con- of the resolves in question into the Virgin siderable difference between what one man Legislature and the more recent Petersbut; intends to do and what five hundred unite to meeting mean a substantial Virginia denot accomplish. The President or the Secretarys stration rather than what they really are of War might not think that a foreign nation | viz: a Washington city fillibuster demonstr was in any great danger even from the single redoubtable Walker, with "his musket on his shoulder," but when five hundred men, Paulding and the fillibuster Walker .- Has equally lawless, combine to do illegal acts, their numbers become sufficiently formidable to warrant the Government in saying, "you shall not do so." Government may not possess the power to say that the citizens of the | To the editor of the New York Times: of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitu- selves and go to other States upon peaceful errands, but when they go with arms This intelligence would indicate that the in their hands, it certainly has the right, when they further conceal muskets and powder in boxes, and place it under the coal in the vessel. Government certainly has a right patriation, but lawless aggression. The Gov. ernment, therefore, has just as much right to sten in and arrest such a lawless purpose from being consummated, as it has to arrest pirates or those engaged in the slave trade.-It was only in November last that the launch of the sloop-of war Dale, armed with a swivel and eighteen men, went forty miles up the Congo river, in Africa, and captured a slaver an American port, and sent her and her crew home. These slavers, according to Mr. Brown, had a right to shoulder their guns and "expatriate" themselves, and according to Se ator Davis, they "could not be but this is literally all that is yet known but this is literally all that is yet known is it likely that and "expatriate" themselves, and accordthe vessel and her crew, will cause ber confiscation and their punishment. It makes no difference whether the wrong-doers are in our own territories or at sea; that which is illegal goon land cannot become lawful at sea, and when done under the cover of our dag, in our own ships, as these fillibustering enterprises always are, gives to our Government the right to prevent their consummation. We deny the right of foreign vessels of war to search our commercial vessels .-We are bound, therefore, in honor and good faith, to see that our flag is not abused for purposes declared unlawful by every nation. -Phila. Ledger.

Extraordinary Yield of Corn. In presenting the following communication, we desire to say only that we have received the most satisfactory assurances of

he entire reliability of the statement made therein: -Union.
WA-HINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1858.—The and submission." crops of corn exhibited for premiums this year at our agricultural fair in Pettis county, Missouri, were so remarkable for their yield that I deem it due to my county, to my State, and to the country, to give them as reported by the judges appointed by the association that the cry for retribution upon the re ascertain the quantity and award the premiums. The crops entered for competition and deep. Judging from some extracts were those of Samuel B. Scott and Geo. S. Priest, on Heath's creek, and Wm. Gentry, on Muddy creek, in said county. The preducts of the several crops, as reported by the the Christian women have been commijudges, and upon which the award was made, are as follows:

Sam'l. B. Scott's crop, yield per acre 241 bushs. Geo. S. Priest's 1855 " Wim. Gentry's 135

The corn was all drilled, in rows three feet | ble circumstance. apart, and raised on upland prairie lands .-This is but a specimen of thousands of acres of Sir Hugh Wheeler, is spoken of, but eve of land we have in the same county, as yet this is doubtful." unsettled and uncultivated, to which we invite the attention of intelligent an enter- as Mr. Williams, cannot but relieve, in son prising farmers of every State in the Union; measure, the relatives and friends of the assuring all such who may deem it wisest who have fallen. and best to cast their lots with us that they

JOHN S. JONES.

The Virginia Filibuster Resolutions. The distant public have been duly lab. ad that fillibusterism has recently been rampant in the Legislature of Virginia ifesting itself in the way of the introdof resolutions strongly sympathetic of Wakler and his schemes, condemnatevery severe language of the motives gallant veteran, Paulding, and sunis threats as it were, against the policy of President on the question of fillibustering enunciated in the message, but protests that in that respect the said resolution not mean what they said, as it were. The troduction of these resolves was accompanie by choice pro-filhbuster leaders in nearly the Richmond dailies, from which the tant public were to have understood it. said resolves were to have been adopted in very great hurry, amid an astounding monstration of enthusiasm for the couof murder, arson and robbery in C America in the name of that ever giarle spread eagle of ours, which can no more wrong under any circumstances, in the b lief of the upthinking, than "Kings," and the law of despotism on the other side of a

Atlantic. But no news has yet arrived of the altion of those blood and thunder resolves And between you and ourself, reader, mon sense in Richmond has ever dream that it was designed to do more with the in the Virginia Legislative Halls, than . the end of affecting the action of the ernment here upon the act of Commodes Paulding, and on the demand of Walker it. he be reinstated with a flourish of trumpand salvos of cannon, on the sands of Si Juan del Norte.

We happen to know that the idea of to suring such a bogus demonstration to the end explained above, originated in fillits tering circles in this city. All know of wonderful Washington letters, treating of to subject, and are the authors, in short, of again ly everything going to show (what is whole destitute of foundation) that the spirit of the country lives, moves, and has its present ing wholly in the fillibuster cause. B long since we explained all this-long since

The aforesaid Washington fillibusters are ceived the notion of essaying to influence to ar lent as a Southern sun can make him." \* commissioned to lobby the resolves into legislative chambers at Richmond, to get a responsive popular meetings here and then industrious 'un in such matters, and bassu ceeded so far to a charm.

However, we judge that his mission w mission, somewhat similar, to Richmond a ranged in this city some years ago by oth ing in" the Legislature of the Old Domin far more extensively. It will be recelled was duly "cracked up" as a step forward the march of free trade. Now, it was en ceived and prepared by certain Republica party members of Congress interested ly sent to Richmond by the hands of agot expatriation-or the right which the er Virginian, "as ardent as a Southern se-

the extent of faneving that the tion, in the hope of influencing the Gaves ment's action with reference to Commoda

American Missionaries in India MOUNT Kisco, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858

ington Star.

My Dean Sin: - Having to-day received a etter from my friend, Rev. R. G. Williams Missionary of the Presbyterian Board a Foreign Missions, stationed at Agra, whis furnishes some positive information as to the murder of the Futtenghur Missionaries, forward you the following extracts, by pul ishing which you will doubtless confer great favor on their friends and relatives

this country:
"AGRA FORT, Monday, Nov. 2, 185 I doubt not that before this time you ! learned that Campbell and all the other M. sionaries at Futtehghur have met their des in the midst of troubles by which this cou try has been distracted during the last or six months. Of the circumstance their death we have conflicting account ill of them sufficiently horrible, and agreeing in the fact that they were mass cred in the public square of Cawapore, which place they were sent by Nena Sahi who had taken them from the boats at his

touching the matter, nor is it likely the

much more will ever be known. They, with a large number of other for tives from Futtehghur, while attempting make their way to Cawnpore, at that in supposed to be a place of salety, were selby the Nena of Bittoor and sent ct to Cas pore, where, some say, they were shot, others say they were decapitated. I they bore their trials, how they looked death when near at hand, we know not is it important for us to know. I doubt to that they died trusting in the merits of Ilim whom they had come to make known to that

murderers. In a letter received a few days before flight from Futtehghur, Campbell scenario fully aware of their danger, and fully resign ed to the will of God, concerning them. And Mrs. Campbell, in a letter to Mrs. 14 lerton, about the same time, referred to the perils and fears with characteristic calmas -

I will subjoin one more extract, and you may think of sufficient interest for per

"You will have seen before now that excitement in England is very great. and particularly upon the Sepoys, is the London papers which I have seen. of this feeling has been excited by at pression generally prevalent in England

dishonored by their murderers. There have been instances of this sort outrage, but they have been rare, and ought to be known that the slaughter Cawnpore was not attended with this but

A single instance of the sort, a daught This positive statement of one so reliab

ARDENER WANTED.-Wanted a sit iniles from town. Apply at jan 5-diw BURKE & HERBERT